

dominal surgeon and the physician interested in research in gastroenterology will find this book indispensable in consideration of any aspect of clinical problems within the field it covers.

While the material presented is basically that accumulated during the long clinical experience of Dr. Bockus and his pupils there is woven into the text the clinical and surgical experience of many of the leading clinicians and those in the great medical centers of this country and abroad. This gives the reader a broader basis of knowledge, supplements the views and experience of the Bockus school and leads to an excellent bibliography for exploration of specific subjects.

Up to date in discussion of such subjects as drugs and endocrine factors in relation to peptic ulcer, cytologic studies and gastrocamera in diagnosis, there is even a section on gastric freezing and cooling in the management of peptic ulcer and bleeding. At the same time the text includes in an up to date form much of the well recognized and accepted basic stuff in the diagnosis and treatment of disease of the esophagus and stomach. The reader will find discussion of material of principally historical interest such as syphilis of the stomach and the Einhorn string test as well. Not included in this volume is discussion of functional gastrointestinal or gastric disorders.

The text is unusually well illustrated with tables and charts, with diagrams of pain reference, with colored plates of organ relationships and diseases and with excellent radiographs showing a wide variety of diseases and complications of them. The publisher has done the usual excellent Saunders job of workmanship.

All in all the publication of the second edition of Bockus' *Gastroenterology* marks an important milestone in gastroenterology in the Western World. It will serve as a most useful instrument in the education of countless practicing physicians, medical scientists and students. Until the third edition appears it almost certainly will stand alone as the outstanding reference work in gastroenterology in the world.

DWIGHT L. WILBUR, M.D.

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**THE GROWTH OF MEDICAL THOUGHT**—Lester S. King, M.D. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill., 1963. 254 pages, \$5.50.

Medicine is partly art and partly science. Art in turn is many things. The author of this interesting work reviews the growth of medical thought from the eras when mythological philosophies predominated, through the intervening more or less ecclesiastical centuries until the present day, when many choose to believe that science predominates.

The book is divided into five sections. The first deals with medical thought as exemplified by the works or fables of Apollo, Asclepius and Hippocrates. Of these of course, Hippocrates was outstanding, some of his descriptions of disease being so precise that a diagnosis can be made therefrom to this day.

Six centuries later Galen produced theories of disease based on observation and logic. Galen, his so-called "faculties" and the "problem of change" occupy the second section.

The third is titled "The philosophic approach" and commences naturally with the year 1493 when Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus P. von Hohenheim was born—Paracelsus, to you dear friend—the progenitor of "a dynamic approach to philosophy" despite the alleged inconvenience of having been gelded by a sow in early life. Amongst the many observations of Paracelsus was that pertaining to "the fog" which lies between heaven and earth. To this he attributed asthma, coughing and short-

windedness. Conversely, the fog in the mines caused the miners' disease. Remarkable prescience.

Section four deals with progress through the eras of Vesalius, Harvey and Hoffman, the first two astride the world of medical thought like a twin colossus.

In section five, the cell therapy, as exemplified by the works of Boerhaave, Schwann, Rokitsansky and Virchow is discussed and expounded.

The epilogue dwindles downhill through filterable viruses, ionizing radiations, molecular disorders and other minutiae, the shadows of which, while dramatic and of vast import, are less readily scanned than those of the findings in the previous twenty centuries.

The author is a pathologist, now on the editorial staff of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. His style is not at first easy, but his work is well annotated, rewarding, and recommended to all who would contemplate the circumambience of our profession.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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**SPORTS MEDICINE**—Edited by J. G. P. Williams, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Registrar, National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Foreword by Sir Arthur Porritt, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., M.S., F.R.C.S., President, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Chairman, British Association of Sport and Medicine. The Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland, 1962. 420 pages, \$12.00.

The author writes about all the various types of injuries associated with athletic competition, and offers a guide for motivating and training athletes.

The first three chapters, dealing with the physiological and psychological aspects of sports, should be of great interest to the coach, the athlete and the physician.

The mid-portion of the book, while dealing with elementary anatomy and physiology which should delight the non-medical reader, also contains many proven and excellent methods of treating the injured athlete. His numerous illustrations make the text more interesting, especially those of specific athletes and athletic events. Unfortunately the author is British, and medications he recommends are unknown in this country by the name under which they are sold in England. The treatment of adductor adhesions was new to this reviewer.

The last five chapters in the book encompass team training, nutrition, dental hygiene and immunization. There is also an excellent chapter on the use of competitive sports for rehabilitation of seriously disabled and handicapped individuals. The author's discussion of motivation and his description of "guts" indicates insight into the complex factors which indicate athletic performance.

CHARLES G. HUTTER, M.D.

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**BRONCHIAL ASTHMA**—Albert H. Rowe, M.S., M.D., Lecturer in Medicine (Emeritus), University of California Medical School, San Francisco, California; Allergist, Samuel Merritt Hospital, Consultant in Allergy, Oakland Naval Hospital, Oakland, California, and Albert Rowe, Jr., M.D., Associate Chief of Medicine, Highland Hospital and Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland, California. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, 1963. 250 pages, \$11.00.

Whenever in allergy circles food allergy is discussed, the name of Albert H. Rowe is sure to be mentioned. For well over thirty years, Dr. Rowe has been stressing the importance of food hypersensitivity among allergic individuals as an important and often the important etiological factor. His cereal-free diet which eliminates all cereals as well as eggs, milk and wheat along with chocolate, fish, selected fruits and vegetables, all spices and condiments, is well known, not only in the United States but throughout the

world. It, therefore, is no surprise that in the present publication, *Bronchial Asthma*, written by Dr. Albert H. Rowe and Dr. Albert Rowe, Jr., the cereal-free diet is strongly emphasized. The Doctors Rowe feel that food allergy is revealed in about 20 to 30 per cent of patients with bronchial asthma, especially in children and old people, and in association with inhalant allergy in an additional 30 to 50 per cent. In this book explicit instructions are given for preparation of the diet at home or in the hospital and how it should be supervised by the attending physician for good results to be obtained.

Although a good portion of the volume is taken up with the discussion of food allergy and the aforementioned cereal-free elimination diets and case histories illustrating their proper use, other causes of bronchial asthma such as inhalant allergy and infection are not neglected. Allergy case history taking, physician examination, laboratory tests including allergy skin testing are comprehensively described. The management of bronchial asthma not only with food diets but with desensitization and drugs is carefully, judiciously and fully covered in the text. A survey of the literature of asthma is included. Lesser topics such as a discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the bronchial tree, pathology of asthma, the blocking antibody, antibodies in the hapten reaction and the role of antibody in hypersensitivity disease are also amply discussed.

With well over 260 references in the bibliography and 47 case histories, which make interesting and fascinating reading, the book is recommended to any physician who treats patients with bronchial asthma. In effect, it is a *vade mecum*.

M. COLEMAN HARRIS, M.D.  
NORMAN SHURE, M.D.

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**THE PNEUMOCONIOSES**—A. J. Lanza, M.D., Editor, Director Emeritus and Professor Emeritus, Institute of Industrial Medicine, New York University. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, 1963. 154 pages, \$7.50.

A. J. Lanza, the Editor of this compact volume, has had wide experience in the field of pneumoconioses. In addition to a chapter on silicosis, he discusses mixed dust and benign pneumoconioses. Three other authors write on asbestosis, diatomaceous earth, beryllium and coal pneumoconioses. The pulmonary lesions caused by inhalation of organic dust such as byssinosis and boggasosis are not covered in this volume. The inorganic dusts which do not cause progressive pulmonary changes such as carbon and marble dust, and the poisonous dusts such as lead and manganese are not included.

There is an excellent section on the pathology of the pneumoconioses, an understanding of which is necessary for correct interpretation of the roentgen and clinical changes. These chapters, however, suffer from lack of illustrations of the gross and microscopic findings.

Therapy has to be based on physiological evaluation of the patient. Pulmonary function studies are advised before embarking on a prolonged course of therapy. Again, in this chapter, details of diagnosis and treatment are lacking so that from a practical viewpoint it is not entirely satisfactory.

T. Waters has a useful chapter on the various medicolegal aspects of the pneumoconioses and present legislation under Workman's Compensation laws (the provisions of which vary from state to state).

In the chapter on silicosis the x-ray classification is noted but the only films reproduced are those of one case of advanced silicotuberculosis. It would be of more value if the "early," uncomplicated roentgen changes were shown and discussed.

K. Smith presents films of the "three stages" of asbestosis, and of the mixed dust pneumoconioses, and gives an interesting background on the development of the disease. He has had experience in the asbestos industry for over 18 years.

There is an interesting chapter on pneumoconiosis from diatomaceous earth which is of some importance in Southern California, where large deposits of this earth are mined and processed.

The subject covered most completely is berylliosis (by V. van Ordstrand). There are illustrations of the skin changes, chest x-rays, photomicrographs and patch tests in this disorder.

The book provides a good general background on the subject, some chapters being less comprehensive than others. Internists, general practitioners and students should find it useful.

M. E. MOTTRAM, M.D.

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**ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC ASPECTS OF GYNECOLOGY**—Joseph Rogers, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine and Lecturer in Gynecology and Obstetrics, Tufts University School of Medicine; Physician, Pratt Clinic—New England Center Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1963. 189 pages, \$8.00.

Doctor Joseph Rogers, an internist who according to his preface has been warmly received into the circle of obstetrician-gynecologists, is the author of a concise yet thorough and thoroughly readable review of gynecologic endocrinology entitled *Endocrine and Metabolic Aspects of Gynecology*. The material is presented in a logical scientific fashion. Frequent references are made to more complete reviews and monographs and bibliographies at the end of each of the twelve chapters are complete and up to date.

Three chapters are particularly notable. The chapter on menstruation and systemic disorders contains a compendium of the physiologic and biochemical changes which have been found to be associated with the menstrual cycle. The chapter on chromosomal aberrations and gonadal defects and that on ovulation induction and control are excellent summaries of topics of great current interest and rapid change. The remaining chapters deal competently with topics common to other gynecologic texts, menstrual disorders and infertility.

It is to the author's credit that, although adequately discussing clinical management, he has avoided the cook-book style of several recent publications on the same subject. It is hoped, however, that for the benefit of students future editions of the book will contain more illustrations and tables. In addition, a more complete and critical appraisal of the new progestins could well be included in a book of this type. Overall, *Endocrine and Metabolic Aspects of Gynecology* is a book which can be highly recommended to any physician, student or seasoned specialist who is confronted with the problems of women and their menses.

EMMET J. LAMB, M.D.

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**STRECKER'S FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHIATRY—Sixth Edition**—Revised by Manuel M. Pearson, M.D., Associate Professor, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine; Chief of University of Pennsylvania Section, Psychiatric Department, Philadelphia General Hospital; Psychiatrist, Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Consultant, Valley Forge Army Hospital. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 274 pages, \$6.75.

This represents the 6th edition of a textbook in psychiatry which has enjoyed wide popularity. It follows Dr. Strecker's original purpose, namely to provide certain general and fundamental psychiatric principles for medical students and for non-psychiatric medical practitioners.